SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1853. NO. 28.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money o the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his isk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

BRITTON & TODD, having this day associated with them Mr. BENJ. HARRISON, will in future conduct a

General Grocery, Commision and Forwarding Business,

under the firm and style of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON; and hope, by a strict attention to business, and a faithful discharge of our duty to our patrons, to continue to merit and receive their patronage and support. We have removed to our New Store on Sycamore street, one door above Mr. B. P. Harrison's Carriage Repository, and opposite West Hill Warehouse. We shall keep on hand, at all times, a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES, and pay strict attention to the sale of Produce consigned to us.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD,
BENJ. HARRISON.

☞ The business heretofore conducted by the subscribers, under the firm of BRITTON & TODD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the formation of the new co-partnership of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON. All persons indebted to the old concern will oblige us by making immediate payment. We most respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends, and the public generally, to our new concern.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

January 1st, 1853.

P. S.—The name of the old concern will still be used by either of us in winding up the old business.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

Petersburg, January 5th, 1853. 954—w4w.

Artists' Materials.

A FINE assortment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artist's Emporium," N. Y.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30, and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9, by 12, to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artistis Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils.
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastil,
Pastil Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.

A few beautiful and valuable Oil paintings by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. Music Store.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL In Raleigh.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	$25,00
French extra,	10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance. L. WADDELL.

February 5, 1853. 24—1y.

Attention, Farmers of N. Carolina!

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the farmers of the State, that the second volume of *The Farmer's Journal* published at Bath, N. C., will begin on the first of April next. Those persons who wish to take The Journal will do well to send in their names at once, in order that they may begin with the first number of the volume, and that it may be known in time what the issue for the year will be.

JOHN F. TOMPKINS, M. D.

Terms, 1 copy	$1 00
6 copies	5 00
12 "	10 00
30 "	20 00

Payment in advance.

February 11th, 1853. 25—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

DRY GOODS AT COST.

TO make room for a NEW STOCK in the Spring for Cash, the subscriber,

FOR FORTY DAYS TO COME,

will sell off either at wholesale or retail, his present stock of Rich Fancy Dry Goods, at New York cost.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, February 8th, 1853. 24—tf.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

ROBINSON & Co's., Shoes and Slippers, 250 pairs Mo. and Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Ladies, Misses, and Children's Goat Bootees, White Kid Slippers. For sale by J. BROWN.

October 26, 1852. 100—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Breastpins and Rings,
Braceletts, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Gandlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE, In the thriving Town of Goldsboro', N. C., On Tuesday, Februry 22, 1853.

BEING desirous of increasing my Manufacturing facilities, and, in order to realize means for that purpose, I will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday of February Court, in the Town of Goldsboro', my DWELLING and STORE-HOUSE, so favorably known as the VARIETY STORE. The locality and area of the premises, being 160 feet front upon West-Centre and 200 feet upon Chesnut-Street, makes it the most desirable situation in Town. For a business locality it has no rival, being within one block of two of the best Hotels in the Union. Goods can be discharged from the Wilmington Railroad within 70 feet of the Store door. The North Carolina Railroad will terminate but a short distance from the premises, and also the Atlantic Railroad, which is now in contemplation, will have its terminus very near them.

This location is equally desireable for a private residence, being beautifully shaded with twelve or more oak trees, and upon the lot there is a most excellent well of water.

In the rear of the above-mentioned premises is an unimproved Lot, fronting upon Chestnut-Street 204 feet, and 160 feet upon Greenwich-Street, which will be sold at the same time. Possession will be given immediately both of the dwelling and the store-house.

In consideration of the rapid growth of Goldsboro', and its many railroads and other advantages it has over all other interior towns in the State, the above is the rarest chance ever yet offered to capiaalists for a safe and judicious investment.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

F. L. BOND.

January 15, 1853. 20—t22dFeb.

NOTICE.

THE late partnership of McILWAINE, BROWNLEY & Co., having expired by limitation, we will continue the

GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

UNDER THE FIRM AND STYLE OF

McILWAINE, SON & CO.,

and hope by constant and faithful attention to the interests of our friends, to merit a continuance of their patronage and support.

Our Stock of Groceries will be large and commanding, embracing a general assortment of goods in our line, (intoxicating Liqurs excepted.)

We shall give strict attention to the sale of Produce on Commission, and will be prepared to make liberal advances.

A. G. McILWAINE,
ROB'T D. McILWAINE,
ROB'T A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH B. DUNN.

Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1853. 14—4w.

NEW IMPORTING And Jobbing Dry Goods House,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

for the purpose of conducting an

Importing and Jobbing Dry Goods Business,

and will, by the 1st of March, be prepared to exhibit to the TRADE an assortment in extent and at PRICES that will compare favorably with any JOBBING HOUSE, North or South.

Merchants visiting our market are solicited to examine our stock.

JOHN STEVENSON,
JAMES WEDDELL,
late of Tarboro', N. C.

Petersburg, January 24, 1853. 956—w1y.

FIRE COMPANIES.

THE citizens of Raleigh, are hereby invited to enrol their names as members of the city Fire Companies—two of said companies to consist of Forty men each, and the other of Twenty men—the first two to be known as Fire Companies numbers 1 and 2, and the other as the Hook and Ladder company, in accordanee with the provisions of an act of assembly entitled "an act for the better protection of the city of Raleigh from losses by fire."

Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same will furnish the City Constables with their names on or before Saturday the 26th day of February 1853, on which day if the prescribed number (100) have not previously volunteered, a draft wilt be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency. Members of the Fire companies are exempt by act of Assembbly from military duty during their term of service, except the country should be at war.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD,
Intendant.

Raleigh, Feb. 10 1853. 25—td.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments*, *Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth, paint stones*, *slabs* for *Soda Founts*, *Baker's Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*. solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern priees, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

RESTAUREANT.

THIS Establishment is fitted up in a style of neatness and convenience to suit the public.

Fresh Oysters, Fish, Birds, &c.

Received Daily,

and served up in in the best manner.

☞ Private Rooms furnished for Parties.

There are also two fine BILLIARD TABLES in the Establishment.

JOHN KANE.

RALEIGH, December 6, 1852. 7—

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
ong Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LELTUCK—Early curled si-
Royal Cabbage, [lecia,
Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD — White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific.
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Earlyyellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS,

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Maderia, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cognac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
egars of the most approved Brands.

Sept. 24, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at

HENRY KIEM'S.

P. BUSBEE & BROTHER, have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads.
1 bale ex. ct. Oznaburg.

J. BROWN.

Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,		$100
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock, Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerou friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Pertumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases, but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its be, innings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 14th, 1853. 17—

New Silk, Shawl and Embroidery STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he has just opened at THE NEW STORE, a splendid assortment of *Silks, Shawls, Embroideries and Dress Goods,* which he will sell at prices lower than they have ever before been offered in this city.

His stock of goods are of the newest style and latest importation, and he would invite customers to call, examine and judge for themselves, as he feels confident that, upon examination, they will compare favorably with the best in the market.

Very superior and magnificent embroidered Canton crape shawls, from 5 to $50, fine Cashmere, Thibet, plaid and Brocha Shawls at various prices. Rich Brocade, Black Italian, and fancy Silks from 40 cts. to $2 50 per yard.

Fine French embroidered collars, sleeves, chemisettes, cloths and cassimeres of superior quality, suitable for men or boy's wear; also a full assortment of gloves, hosiery, and a variety of articles, at equally low prices.

J. SMITH, Fayetteville street,
next door to Mr. Partin's Shoe-Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 27th, 1852. 12—1m.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

Executrix' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd. are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD is my authorized Agent to receive all dues to the estate, and make all settlements and discharges. This 1st day of Jan. 1853.

JANE F. HAYWOOD, Ex'trx of
Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—1mw&sw.

A GOOD CHANCE.

EVANS & COOKE have on hand a fine lot of Dress Goods, which they will sell at cost.

Rich Brocade col'd Silks,
French Satin DeChene,
Embroidered Robes,
Alboniso do.
French Cashmeres & DeLanes,
All other goods at very low prices,
Received to-day Black Silks, Cheap Delanes,
English Merinos, Men's wear, Clothing
and Shoe, which will be sold cheap.
Call on us at the old Stand, No 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Nov. 24th, 1852.

R. F. LESTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PETERSBURG, Va.

WILL give his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and to Forwarding Goods, &c. Attends particularly to forwarding Tobacco and other Produce to Richmond.

REFER TO—Hon. A. W Venable, and Dr. G. A. Wilson, Granville, Mr. W. L. Pomeroy, Raleigh.

November 4, 1852. —2m.

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to Oliver and Procter.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS Just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving

A New and Beautiful Assortment

of Goods in his line, embracing

Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia

CLOTHS,

of best French and English manufacture, and of various grades of prices.

Best SIMONI DOESKINS, Warranted.

French, English, Scotch and American

FANCY CASSIMERES,

of every variety of style and price.

VESTINGS,

of super Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Morino and Cashmere, *a splendid article.*

Wedding and Party Vestings, Can't be Beat.

☞ With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance.

Satisfaction always Guarantied.

His stock of

FURNISHING GOODS

is most complete—

Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment "
Socks, silk, er ino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered,

In addition to the above he has a fine supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public; being manufactured under his own supervision can confidently recommend them, and asks a comparison with any other Goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and

Will not be Undersold by Any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own Goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions just at hand. ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, October 2, 1852. 92

NEW FIRM!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has associated with him in the Clothing business—MR. JOHN L. KING and Mr. JAS. H. BIGGS, who have been for some time connected with the establishment and are well acquainted with the business. In future the business will be conducted in the name of

J. J. BIGGS & CO.

By this new arrangement one of the firm is expected to spend about one half of his time at the North, making purchases and superintending the manufacture of READY MADE CLOTHING. The intention of the new firm will be to offer greater inducements than heretofore, both as regards variety and prices.

The subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their patronage and support, and earnestly solicits a continuance to the new firm. J. J. BIGGS.

North Carolina Clothing Store!

THE subscribers most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the State to their Stock of

Clothing and Furnishing Goods;

also, a fine stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order in the most approved manner. The balance of their stock of

Heavy Winter Coats,

will be sold at a very small advance on the first cost—for cash. Their furnishing goods will also be sold at reduced prices.

A fine lot of Hats always on hand. Cutting done at the shortest notice.

Call at No. 10, Fayetteville Street.

J. J. BIGGS & Co.

Raleigh, January 11th, 1853. 954—w4w.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward of $25 for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State or delivery to me on my Contract on the North Carolina Rail Road ten miles west of Raleigh, of a negro woman called Delpha. She is a tall black woman with prominent cheek bones, large eyes, a fine set of large teeth. I am inclined to the belief that she is harbored by a cousin of hers, living at Mrs. Malone's Raleigh, or by a gang of free negroes living near Morrisville Post office, 12 miles west of Raleigh on Crabtree.

PRO. E. A. JONES.

January 12, 1853. 18—3m.

"STILL THEY COME."

RECEIVED this day at EVANS & COOKE'S a beautiful assortment of DeLaines, black and colored Alpaccas, English Merinos, Black Silk Cashmere Shawls, Plaid do, black and colored Braids, a few pieces silk Lace, chil. Stockings, a good assortment of men's wear, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, black Union Cassimere, Striped Cottons. Also, one case Brogans, good article.

Come take a look,

At EVANS & COOKE.

No. 29, Cheap Side.

Dec. 1st, 1852. 6—

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 6—4m.

MUCK MANUAL.

DANA'S Muck Manual, for Farmers, 3d edition, revised and enlarged; Book for every Farmer, Rodgor's Scientific Agriculture;

For the Standard.

On the power of the Governor to appoint a Senator at the commencement of a term.

The clause, to which alone reference is usually made, in the argument on the question under consideration, must be construed in connection with other portions of the Constitution. When brought together, they read as follows:

"All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the *people* of the several States. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies."

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years."

"Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

I will consider, first, so much of the above recited portions of the Constitution, as speak of the forming, organizing, and keeping full the Senate.

Two distinct things are clearly created: First, the *office* of Senator. Second, the *seat* of Senator. The *office* is perpetual; the *seat* is a term of the office. Each may become vacant. The *office* was vacant on the adoption of the Constitution, and before any election. It never is, nor can be completely filled; for, then, the appointment would be perpetual, with the office. The seat, however, may be completely filled. There may be, and often are, two species of vacancies: one, a vacancy in the office; this occurs whenever a term or seat ends by efflux of time; the other, a vacancy in the term or seat: this may happen, or occur by resignation, and never by efflux of time, because, then, the seat is gone,

When the Constitution declares that a seat shall be vacated, it means, that it shall be at end; there is, then, no portion of it unexpired: it is *all* gone. It is absurd, therefore to talk of a vasancy in a vacated, or expired seat; but when the seat or term is exhausted, we may, with propriety, speak of a vacancy in the *office*. So, that those who maintain, that the Governor may fill a seat, which has never had an incumbent, maintain, that the Constitution, when interpreted, reads thus: "*And if vacancies shall happen in the office of Senator, or in the seat of a Senator, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature, the Executive shall fill them by temporary appointments,*" &c.

Now, it is clearly absurd to speak of a vacancy in the *office* of Senator, by *resignation*; for, no one can resign, who is not an incumbent. It is true, that resignation was put, by way of instance; but, surely, it denotes, in a strong manner, what sort of vacancy was intended.

Another view may be taken of this section of the Constitution, which will shed light on its meaning. The Constitution vacates seats, first, at the end of two years; next, at the end of four years; and then, at the end of six years. *These* vacations, being of prescribed Constitutional terms, were fixed and made certain by the efflux of measured time. But the framers of the Constitution knew, that there might be, and, often would be, other vacancies happening, not by efflux of time, and therefore not certain in the period of their occurrence, and of course, necessarily, remaining open in the absence of the elective faculty. As to these which do not occur at a stated and known time, if they should happen when the Legislature *cannot* fill them, the Executive may do so, till the Legislature have opportunity to fill them. So, that, here be two classes of vacancies contemplated: one created by the Constitution; the other, not created, but happening or occuring, in some other mode, as by resignation, or otherwise. As to these, it cannot be known at what time they will commence; and, therefore, the Executive may fill them, during the recess of the Legislature, "*until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.*"

Now, I enquire, whether, upon a meeting of the ensuing Legislature, such Executive appointment be not at an end? So say the words of the Constitution. If this be so, and the Legislature will not fill the vacancy, may the Executive make another temporary appointment; and so, *toties quoties*, until, net, the "*meeting*" of the Legislature, but, until that body shall *fill* it.

Here is another vacancy, and it has not happened by "*resignation*," but it has occurred "*otherwise*." The Constitution says, the Legislature "shall then fill such vacancy." The argument of the advocates of the Executive authority necessarily affirms both the power and the duty of the Executive to fill this second happening vacancy; yet they will hardly maintain it. Because, first, the Executive appointment is at an end; and because secondly, the Constitution says, that "*the Legislature shall then fill it.*" And, of course, no other power can.

Here then, is a case of Legislative omission, designed and palpable, whereby a vacancy has occurred which the Executive may not fill. This concession ends the whole argument for power in the Executive to fill an original seat in the Senate: For the Constitution is equally imperative, that the Legislature shall elect a Senator to *begin* the service of a term, as it is, to supersede by a legislative election the temporary appointment of the Executive in the middle of the term. The omission to fill is the same; the mandate is the same; the casualty is the same.

It is argued by the advocates of the Executive power, that, as the Constitution has ordained in the most emphatic language, that "the Senate *shall* be composed of *two* Senators from each State," it *must* be so composed; and hence they conclude, that if the legislature, through negligence, party spirit, or any other cause, will not elect to the beginning of a term, the Executive *must* appoint. Now, if this be so, and still he cannot make a second temporary appointment when the Legislature shall have been unmindful of its duty, because the Constitution has denied to him the power, and irrevocably fixed it in the *Legislature*, I would enquire, why, in this instance, has the Constitution, in such emphatic language, denied him the power? Is it out of deference to the legislative dignity? If so, why should this deference have been conceded to a legislature, which refuses to fill the *part* of a term, and be withheld from that body, when it refuses to fill a *whole* term? Especially as the appointment, in both cases, by the Executive, is but until the Legislature may meet!

It may be assumed, then, as certain, that the power was not given to the Executive to commence a term, out of any distrust of the Legislature; else, the distrust had been extended, so as to secure a second temporary appointment. And it irresistibly follows, from the certainty of commencement in the periodical terms, that, if it be not given to the Executive, because of distrust in the Legislature, *it is not given at all.*

For, it is manifest, that the Legislature is the favorite body to make the selection. Indeed, it should have been so, for the Senator was created to represent the sovereignty of the State. This mode of appointment, says *the Federalist*, p. 90, is "the most congenial with public opinion. It is recommended by the advantage of favoring a select appointment, *and of giving to the State governments such an agency in the formation of the federal government, as must secure the authority of the former.*"

It is undeniably true, and true without an exception, that the Constitution did intend to devolve the election of Senator on the Legislature, in every case, where it was practicable for that body to act; and all provisions, in such a case, for appointment by another body, announces a distrust of the legislature—there is no escape from this position.

If the article had run, "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive shall make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature," &c., it seems to me that it would have been a great labor to raise the question of power in the Executive to appoint to the beginning of a term. Yet, that such is the true reading of the constitution is most obvious: Because, but for the making of the provision for the policy of rotation in the members of the Senate, all that intervenes, between the clauses above given, would have been omitted. It is introduced for the sole purpose of making the Senate a rotating body, by the continued introduction of new members; and after the body is thus constituted, and the arrangement for rotation is complete, then comes the provision to keep it full—"and if vacancies happen," &c.—vacancies of what? Why, in the constitutional term of its members.

To suppose that the framers of the constitution had in view a delinquency of the Legislature in the performance of its constitutional duty, is extremely improbable, since this was the mode insisted on and adopted, of giving to the State governments "such an agency in the formation of the federal government, as would secure their authority."

But it is utterly absurd, to my mind, to suppose that they intended to be guilty of the indecency of clothing the Governor of the State with power to oversee the highest authority in the State, while himself was, in most instances then, the appointee of the very Legislature whose faults he was selected to correct. The truth is, that such a provision in the constitution, plainly expressed, would have ensured the indignant rejection of that instrument, throughout the States. No man would thus have proposed to insult the States, by applying such a corrective to reform their misdeeds. If there were, among those sagacious men, any who entertained such distrust, they knew that it was far wiser to allow of the temporary neglect of duty than to administer a degrading corrective, in order to reduce the States into a prim conformity with every constitutional requisition, whether vitally important, or merely useful, to the ends of the Union.

I have said that the kind of vacancy contemplated was plainly indicated by the only cause of vacancy which is mentioned in the Constitution. *Resignation* cannot be of an empty or vacant seat; it is of a filled one. And, I think, it may be safely affirmed that, although resignation be but one means of creating the vacancy intended, no other vacancy was contemplated than such as resignation might create.

The instance put, of a vacancy, is, that which can occur, only, in a filled seat; and the entire language used, well applies to such vacancies alone—as death or removal from office. To extend it so as to embrace a whole term is to assume a doubtful power, under the word "otherwise," which, standing with the text, has a full and efficient meaning, and contains many cases, and *every* case, of vacancy in terms already filled.

But it may be said, that it is settled, that the Governor may fill, by temporary appointment, a vacancy when it occurs by resignation, made to take effect at a future day, if the Legislature fails to do so, although there may have been a meeting of that body, between the delivery of the letter of resignation, and the day of the vacancy.

I shall not stop to dispute the point. If granted, it does not militate against the conclusion of my argument; because the case supposed is of a vacancy in a filled term. If the vacancy had occurred during the session of the Legislature, and that body had failed to fill it, the Governor may not do it. Such a case has this bearing on my argument and no more; I have contended that to allow the Governor to fill a term, where the Legislature, previous thereto, has had full opportunity to do so, must proceed on the ground of distrust in that body's performing its constitutional functions.

Now, it is clear to my mind that the constitution never contemplated the case of a resignation at a future day. The announcement, at that time, of such a resignation, would not have been deemed binding on the member, and, of course, could not be treated as an actual vacancy. And, notwitstanding precedents, I should think, that a letter to that effect might be revoked at any time before the vacancy was filled, or at least before measures were taken to fill it. And it is sufficient to say, that such a resignation is an anomaly, established by precedent, and by precedent alone. And, as such, cannot enlighten us, in a just interpretation of the Constitution, and, certainly, cannot be so warped as to impute, to the framers of the constitution, an unworthy distrust of full faith in the States.

In aid of these views I now turn to other parts of the constitution for an argument from analogy.

"*The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people. *** When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.*"

Here we discover, first, that the *people* are the *selected* electors for members of the House of Representatives. Secondly, that, when vacancies occur in the representation, the *people* shall fill them. The Governor may only issue writs of election.

Why are *they* the electors in *every* election? Why was not the Governor authorised to appoint? *One* reason, only, can be assigned, and that is, that they, being deemed the fittest electors, it was unreasonable to refer the filling of vacancies to any other elector, if it might be convenient for them to perform the duty. They, as an electoral body, were always at hand to do it. There is no provision for their omission—not because they might not refuse to fill them, but because they were trusted, and could, with as little inconvenience, fill a vacancy *in* a term, as they fill the *term itself*. Now, is it not obvious to every one, that the only reason why the Governor was clothed with authority to fill any kind of vacancy in the Senate, was, that the Legislature, though always able to fill a whole term, had for the most part, stated periods of meeting, and was often out of session, with its members dispersed, when a vacancy, depending on uncertain events, might be known to have happened?

It is manifest, then, that the constitution did not intend, except upon a case of impracticability in the elector's acting, to invest another with the power of doing what he may do himself; and, as it had no distrust of his willingness to fill the vacancy, it would have been indecent, if not absurd, to have provided for his default.

Biennial sessions of Legislatures were unknown in the States, at the adoption of the federal constitution. The sessions were universally annual. And, if they had been in perpetual session—perpetually capable, as are the people, of filling vacancies—does any one suppose, that the provision, for filling vacancies, would have had any place in the constitution? No one—surely, no one.

We have, then, in this analogy of filling vacancies in the representation of the House, and in the reason, why the Governor was authorised to fill vacancies at all, a perfect key to the correct interpretation of the constitution affecting this subject, if it be a true rule of construction that we should limit the power of the Governor to the necessity which created the power. By no fair rule of interpretation, can we extend it to embrace a case of vacancy which may happen, where the Legislature, like the people, has been capable of action.

It will be perceived, that I have, in the course of my argument, sought no aid from the popular meaning of the word "*happen*." It is not because I do not think it significant of itself; but because, I think, that its meaning is rather determined by the sentence or phrase in which it may be found, than, that it, of itself, precisely defines the meaning of the phrase. By way of illustration, "*vacancies happen*," is affirmative that they do come to pass. "*If vacancies happen*," is expressive of doubt, whether they will come to pass, at all, without any reference to *time*. "*If vacancies happen during the recess of the Legislature*," is not expressive of doubt, whether they will come to pass, but is affirmative, that they will sometimes occur, and apprehensive, that they may occur, during a particular period. So that the contingency imported by the word, may shift readily, by the use of language, from event to time and *vice versa*, and still leave it doubtful, whether the vacancy which is to happen, be of a whole unfilled term, or of a filled term, unexpired. And I concede, that there is nothing in the word "happen," which, of itself, as used in the provision for filling vacancies in the Senate, determines that the vacancy is of a part of the term. So, that, so far as the letter is concerned the question is still open, what sort of a vacancy?

But, I think, that question is clearly solved by considering further, those portions of the constitution, which relate to vacancies in the representation in the House.

The constitution ordains, that 'the members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year,' 'that the *times*, places and manner of holding elections for such members, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof"—and that "when vacancies *happen* in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies."

The obvious sense of these provisions is, that the vacancies intended are such as may come to pass, after elections held at the time, and in the places and manner, prescribed by the legislature: that is, *vacancies in the filled term*. For, if the vacancy intended, is of a whole term, then the Governor is directed to issue a writ of election, as soon as any term may be at an end, by efflux of time, without waiting for the regular election.

Such is the command, if *all vacancies*, as well of an entire term as of a part of a term, are intended. The words are broader and more comprehensive than those in relation to the vacancies in Senatorial terms; the latter are, "if vacancies happen *during the recess of the Legislature*;" the former, "when vacancies happen in the representation." There are no *words* to modify the expression, and suit it to the exigency of the occasion; but the modification rises out of the scope of the subject.

Here, then, in regard to the representation, we discover, plainly, that the vacancies intended are those which are uncertain and contingent in time. So that we have fixed the meaning of the word happen, as applied to vacancies in one branch of Congress. Will any one contend, that the meaning is different, when applied to the other branch?

There are two other clauses of the Constitution, which, in my judgment, reflect light on the point. The one is, clause 3, sec. 2, art. 2. "The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next Session."

Has he the power after adjournment, to fill vacancies, which occur during the Senatorial session? It is certain, that if he has, he does not derive it under this grant. And if the power may be exercised by him at all, its source must be found in his Executive prerogative, or, in the clause which imposes on him the duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." But, if this powor be conceded to the President, even when the Senate may have omitted to confirm his nominations, it will not aid the case of the Governor, for *he* has no prerogative. His power is written in words.

It is not unworthy of note, that this clause furnishes the third and last instance in all the Constitution, where the word "happen" is used; and unless the framers of that instrument intended to use it in different senses, it has reference only to a casualty unforeseen, and, of course, contingent in time.

The other clause, to which I allude, is a provision to fill a vacancy in the Presidential term of office.

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death or resignation or inability of both President and Vice-President."

Now, surely, the Constitution has not been more guardful against a vacancy in the Senatorial term, than in the Presidential. Every cause which *might* create a vacancy in the former, *will* create one in the latter. Yet in this clause is to be found a full enumeration of all the causes which may vacate a term of the Presidential office, and they all belong to vacancies in filled terms, and not to a vacancy in a term which has never had an incumbent.

PUBLIUS.

Domestication of the Moose, &c., in the United States. Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, in a report upon this subject, to the Commissioner of Patents calls attention to the decrease of all the native ruminating animals upon this continent; a decrease so rapid as to threaten their entire extermination, unless some means are taken to preserve them.

Yet they furnish food of an excellent quality, they supply important materials in manufactures and the arts, and there can scarcely be a doubt that they can be advantageously employed as beasts of burden and draught. It is worth the while of our agriculturists to learn how ecocomically and profitably they can be kept and fed.

Especially is the subject of importance to the more northern part of America. The vast tract of territory which lies north of the United States, equals, in extent the whole Union, and it now supports a scanty population not half as great as that of our own State alone. If it is ever to become converted into a thriving and populous region, one element of its prosperity must be the rearing of cattle fitted to endure its climate and capable of subsisting upon its products. But the development of the resources of British America, is at present a secondary matter with me, though the time may come when our "manifest destiny" will lead us to that direction also. And Prof. Baird's researches have been mainly directed towards those of the ruminants which can be profitably kept in the States.

The Moose (*Alce Americana*) is, of all the deer tribe, the most easily domesticated, and combines the qualities of horse and ox. Harnessed to a sled, a pair of them in Canada are said to have accomplished a distance of two hundred miles in a day—no bad commentary on their strength and swiftness. They are capable of much endurance, upon very scanty provender, as is proved by the fact that in many localities they live during the winter upon the twigs and bark of trees. A Swedish writer recommends their employment in time of war, for the cavalry and light artillery, asserting that a single squadron, with its riders, could put to flight a whole regiment. At one time, their domestication was forbidden in Sweden under heavy penalties, on account of their having been employed, from their extraordinary speed, to effect the escape of criminals. Recently, a law has been passed there, prohibiting, under severe penalties, their destruction, for ten years from 1851.

The American Elk (*Elaphus Canadensis*) possesses many of the characteristics of the Moose, with the additional advantage that its range is much further southward. It is found as far south as Sonora, and will thrive anywhere in the United States. They are kept on some estates in Virgina, though more as a curiosity than for any other purpose. North of Labrador they are seldom seen. On the Western plains they attain their greatest size: in California and New Mexico they are not unfrequently as large as a horse. "It is to the elk," says Prof. Baird, "next to the moose and reindeer, that we are most entitled to look for an increase of our stock of domestic animals."

The Rocky Mountain Goat (*Capra Americana*) is of about the size of, and somewhat resembles, the merino sheep. Its fleece, even in its wild state, is as fine as that of the celebrated Cashmere goat, and by careful management could doubtless be made to surpass it. A competent wool grower of Scotland reports in regard to it:

"The wool which forms the chief covering of the skin is fully an inch and a half long, and of the finest quality. It is unlike the fleece of the common sheep, which contains a variety of different kinds of wool, suitable to the fabrication of articles very dissimilar in their nature, and requires much care to distribute them in their proper order. The fleece under consideration is wholly fine."

The Highland Society made an effort to introduce this animal into Scotland, but failed on account of the difficulty of obtaining specimens at such a distance. Its range is from the latitude of Baltimore to that of Hudson's Bay.

The qualities of the common Deer, (*Cervus Virginionus,*) the Reindeer (*Tarandus Articus*) and the Buffalo, (*Bison Americanus*) are well known. They occupy a greater part of the report, and a detailed account of some successful experiments at Lexington, Ky., in domesticating the latter, is given. They were found to be in many respects a profitable substitute for our ordinary cattle.

The whole subject, says the Albany Evening Journal, is one that commends itself to the consideration of agricultural associations and journals. If the results justify these predictions, the attention of farmers cannot be called to it too soon. *N. Y. Post.*

A volume has just been published in London, which attracts considerable attention. It is entitled "Notes and Emendations to the text of Shakspeare's Plays." Its history is rather curious. Not long since Mr. J. Payne Collier, the editor, purchased for thirty shillings a copy of the edition of the "second folio, 1632." On examination he found it to be full of MS. notes of emendations. These had all the appearance of having been made by a prompter or some person intimately connected with theatres. The greater portion of the emendations touch the text. They vary from the correction of a comma to the insertion of whole lines. They are counted by thousands, and show that this unknown annotator possessed great industry and a striking degree of editorial talent. Excellent literary authority pronounces these emendations and corrections to be the best yet made; they confirm the happiest made by the commentators, and elucidate, by very simple alterations, passages whose obscurity had so far defied the most diligent researches and profound learning to make them plain.

Littlefield, the janitor, who discovered the remains of Dr. Parkman, has just returned from California, where he is said to have cleared $25,000.

For the Standard.

THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY,

Or the History of the Bonaparte Family; *By the Berkeley Men.* For sale by W. L. Pomeroy.

The recent elevation of Louis Napoleon to the throne of France has revived, or rather increased, the interest which the world has felt in the fortunes of the Bonaparte family, since Napoleon first burst like a blazing comet on its view. The memory of his wonderful achievements has cast a halo around all who were connected with him, either by blood or the ties of friendship. The undoubted genius of his nephew pales before even the reflection of his glories. Mankind cannot believe in the possibility of two Napoleons.

The authors of this work are not known to the public, but we are informed by the publishers that brilliant and experienced pens have been engaged in its preparation, and with some few exceptions they have well performed their task, and given to the world the most impartial history of Napoleon and his times which we have seen. The volume is composed of sketches of the lives of each member of the Bonaparte family, some of which are exceedingly interesting, containing new and valuable information which we have every reason to suppose authentic; they were all of them more or less distinguished for their abilities, but the transcendant genius of Napoleon threw their talents into the shade instead of placing them in the best light, as has generally been supposed. A life of Napoleon would necessarily involve a history of Europe during fifteen most eventful years, and would alone fill many volumes the size of the one before us, which only professes to contain a condensed and impartial sketch of him. While ample justice is done his good as well as his great qualities, his faults are neither hidden nor excused, but rather covered with the mantle of charity. He would have been more than human had he resisted *all* the temptations to which he was exposed, or walked through all the paths which—not his destiny but Providence—ordained he should tread, without committing many and great faults. His rise and fall was like that of a water-spout, which, springing from the bosom of the seething waves, gathers strength and volume by its own motion, until it becomes

"A watery column trembling to the sky,"

its base a whirlpool and its summit a cloud—suddenly it bursts asunder and is engulfed in the waves whence it sprang, leaving the surrounding waters convulsed by the shock for hours after it has disappeared.

"No man ever put forth such influence on human fortunes. Men and nations bent before him as willows bend when the storm sweeps by. It exhausted and impoverished all Europe to crush him. They chained the Eagle to the bald cliff of a volcanic rock of the ocean among the clouds—and six years England kept a fleet to watch him, and see him chafe and die; and then they opened his body and took out his vitals, and were sure he was dead—and then they excavated a grave in the rock, and welded his coffin in by strong bars of iron, and then they watched the place for twenty years. And when at last Europe was no longer afraid of the dead Eagle's ashes, she let France take them back to the banks of the Seine. They had stolen the young Eagle from the parent nest and carried him away among strangers, where he pined, sickened, and died. Europe then thought she could breathe free again."

The personal bitterness with which the "Berkeley men" speak of the enemies of Napoleon is to be regretted, as tending to produce the impression that they do not take that dispassionate view of both parties, which we have a right to expect from Americans. They speak but the truth when they say that "England for the sole purpose of self-aggraudizement has robbed more territory, taken more lives, confiscated more property, enslaved more men, and wrought wider and darker ruin on the plains of Asia, than Napoleon can ever be charged with." Even in the European wars, Napier tells us that up to the peace of Tilsit, he acted but on the defensive; and England by her determination to re-seat the Bourbons on the throne of France, and maintain "the divine right of kings," should bear the blame of the immense sacrifice of human life which took place in the battles that preceded that period. Yet these are national, not individual sins, and we confess we do not like to see them placed at the door of the brave soldiers who fought under her banner—to hear the Duke of Wellington accused of "robbery, extortion and murder," and be told that Alexander of Russia "descended to the meanness of a lie to save himself." English historians have censured Napoleon in no measured terms for enriching Paris with works of art, taken from conquered countries. What are the legitimate spoils of war we will not undertake to decide; yet in our opinion the destruction of the archieves of our country by the British, at Washington, was worse than any of his so-called "robberies."

The prominent position which Louis Napoleon now holds in Europe justifies a few words respecting him. He is the only surviving child of Louis, King of Holland and Hortense Beauharnais, on whose children Napoleon devolved the succession in case of the failure of his own issue; consequently since the death of the Duke of Reischstadt, he has been the legitimate representative of the Emperor and heir to the Empire. His claim to the crown of France is the same as that of the grandson of Louis Phillipe, both inheriting from monarchs, whose title rested only on the call of the people. After the downfall of Napoleon he resided with his mother at Rome, until the revolution of 1830, which drove Charles the X. from the throne of France, when he was ordered to fetire beyond the frontiers of the Papal States. In 1836, he made a bold but unsuccessful attempt at Strasbourgh, to incite the regiment in which Napoleon served as a Captain, to espouse his cause. He was taken prisoner and sent by Louis Phillipe to New York, where he only remained a few months, when he was summoned to Switzerland to attend the deathbed of his mother. There he remained until 1838, when Louis Phillipe demanded his expulsion from the country; but that republic, which has for ages declared and maintained its right to govern itself, refused to comply with his demand, and when he marched an army toward its frontiers to enforce it, prepared for war in defence of its right to shelter whom it pleased. The matter was, however, decided by Louis Napoleon's voluntarily quitting the country, for England, where he resided until 1840, when with Count Montholon and fifty-three others, he again attempted to incite a rebellion in his favor at Boulogne; but was taken prisoner with all his followers, three hours after he landed. He was tried for conspiracy and condemned to perpetual imprisonment.

Six years afterwards his dying father petitioned for his release, which being denied, Louis Napoleon wrote to Louis Phillipe, begging permission at least to visit him before his death, pledging his honor to return to the fortress of Ham, whenever the French government required him to do so. In reply to this request his freedom was offered to him on condition that he would "renounce most distinctly all claims to the throne of France—acknowledge that he had perpetrated crimes in his former attempts, and solemnly pledge himself to molest the Orleans family no more." To this he returned a decided refusal, and finding the king determined to keep him prisoner, he attempted and effected his escape from prison in the disguise of a workman, and made his way to England. The Emperor of Austria, however, refused him permission to enter his dominions, and his father died two months after his escape without seeing him. After the flight of Louis Phillipe in 1848 he returned to Paris, and was among the first to salute the Provisional government; "after a conference with its members, however, it was mutally agreed that it would be more prudent for him to retire for a while from the scene of the revolution"; he accordingly retraced his steps to England. Immediately after the disturbance of June 12th, a decre of exile was published against him, although he had been elected a member of the National Assembly; "believing that his presence in Paris would not only be prejudicial to his own cause, but to the public tranquility he declined the honor of representing his constituency. That it was the government and not the people of France who were inimical to his cause, we may reasonably infer from the fact of his having been elected from four other departments beside that of Paris, his native one. All these honors, however, he declined, and did not return to France until after the next election; when, being again returned by five departments, he took his seat in the National Assembly as the representative of the Department of the Seine. His election as President, his *coup d'etat*, and his proclamation as Emperor are events so recent that we need not dwell on them. His whole course since his escape from Ham proves him to be possessed of great abilities and a thorough knowledge of the nation over whom he rules; that he has been underrated few will deny. Because he did not equal his uncle the world was inclined to consider him but a common-place character; his attempts at Strasbourgh and Boulogne were regarded as the vain rashness of a boy. To unseat the Orleans Dynasty was at that time considered almost impossible, though subsequent events have proved Louis Napoleon better acquainted with the insecure tenure by which he held the crown than the rest of the world. His failures placed him in the worst of all lights—a ridiculous one, yet they were of advantage to him. He saw that he had injured his cause by thrusting himself on the people before they were prepared for him; and while the world wondered at his short-sightedness in retiring from Paris in 1848, and exclaimed "now is the time for Louis Napoleon," he prudently held back and waited for a second call.

Even when seated in the National Assembly, but for his prudence and watchfulness he would have been again overpowered and sent back into exile, but the lessons of Strasbourgh and Boulogne were not lost on him. He skillfully evaded the snares of his enemies and was triumphantly elected President by a majority of nearly two million votes. His *coup d'etat* of December, 1852, was equal to that of the 18th Brumair. "Journalism and contemporaneous history have pronounced it a usurpation without parallel, and regarded in the light of American history, institutions, and character, it does seem so," but it should be remembered that he is a Frenehman, dealing with people "who have neither been born nor educated under our system of government, or in our way of thinking." It was a bold stroke from the hand of a man who knew where he stood, and the nation sanctioned it by seven million votes. Like Napoleon his ambition may increase with success, but he has already passed safely over that rock where his uncle recieved a shock from which he never recovered. In announcing his attention not to marry into any royal family of Europe, but to take a wife from the people, he has proved himself capable of profiting by the mistakes of another as well as by his own experience.

Such is our opinion of the course and character of Louis Napoleon, drawn from his life by the Berkeley Men. *

More Galphinism. Senator Borland referred on Monday to seme stupendous frauds in the light-house contracts, and he stated, on Tuesday, that upwards of $300,000, more than a third of the $600,000, appropriated by Congress for the erection of the new wings of the U. S. Capitol, has been misapplied and embezzled. The facts have been developed by startly evidence before the Senate committee of investigation, with Senator Hunter at its head. According to the Union, the witnesses testify to various forms of embezzlement—forms as various as the operations to be performed in constructing such an immense edifice as the Capitol enlargement. The grossest impropriety in giving out contracts, and wrong measurement in paying for work have been testified to. The use of inferior materials, concealment of defects in the work; the employment of labor paid for by the government in aid of contractors, and of mechanics and materials for private purposes, making a considerable aggregate of plunder, are brought to light. The testimony states that laborers were employed at high wages, with an understanding that they should pay over a large portion—in some instances seventy-five cents, and in others one dollar a day—from wages of two dollars and a quarter; and, in addition, that certificates were given for longer periods than the laborers had been in employment, on which pay was drawn. This system of frauds, carried on in the face of the government, were accompanied by efforts to raise mobs to insult senators and members of Congress who opposed the five million appropriation of last session. Attempts were made to induce the laborers to burn in effigy Senators Borland and Walker, and Mr. McNair of the House of Representatives, because of their oppposition to that appropriation. Taking all the features of this system of frauds into consideration, it is unparalelled in our history. But better days are at hand. Four years of experiment have fully satisfied the people of the value of whig protestations of purity, virtue, and patriotism; and in a few days an administration will be installed which will expose the corrupt practices of that plundering crew which a whig dynasty has quartered on the public treasnry.

Richmond Enquirer.

John Ericsson. The name of Ericsson now takes rank with Franklin, Fulton, Watt, Morse, and other great benefactors of mankind. He is a man of 50 years of age, of a muscular, well developed, and strongly knit frame, he is of middle size, has a firm tread, a person who gives the assurance of reserved strength, and a head with all the proper intellectual developments, the high forehead and prominent brow, marking the man of thought and the philosopher; he has a dark complexion, hair somewhat whitened by time, black eyes introspective and reflective rather than observing, a decisive mouth, and the mixed temperament, combining the nervous and billious, which distinguishes the powerful in action and steady in endurance. His head rises in a phrenological summit of benevolence; he was heard to remark, the only sign he gave of self-gratuation on his triumph, that he was proud to be the means, through his invention, of saving life.

He was born in Sweden, in 1803. He early showed a taste for mechanics, and at the age of eleven attracted the notice of Count Platen, who obtained for him a cadetship in an engineer corps. He afterwards entered the Swedish army, and was employed in the survey of northern Sweden. While occupied with his favorite of mechanics, he prajected his *flame* engine. In 1826, he visited England. While there in 1829, he competed for the prize offered by the Liverpool and Manchester railway for the best locomotive, and produced an engine that accomplished the wonderful speed, at that time, of fifty miles an hour. His propeller, his semi-cylindrical engine, his centrifugal blower, his distance instrument for measuring distances at sea, his highdrostatic guage, his pyrometer, and other ingenious inventions, have already made the name of Ericsson famous in the scientific world.

The Caloric Engine, which has now arrived at the consummation of success, was first brought before the scientific word of London twenty years ago, and was rejected by men of science as an impracticability, and as involving the absurdity of perpetual motion. Faraday, Brunel, and Ure, after a smart resistance, finally conceded the practicability of the invention, and Faraday endorsed the caloric engine in those famous lectures of his, before the London Institution. Fox, whose name is identified for the success of the London Exhibition, was a pupil of Ericsson.

Lit. World.

Fanny Fern on Babies. "Baby carts on narrow side-walks are awful bores, especially to a hurried business man."

Are they? Suppose you and a certain pair of blue eyes, that you would give half your patrimony to win, were joint proprietors of that baby. I should not dare to stand very near you and call it a nuisance. It is all very well for bachelors to turn up their single blessed noses at these little dimple Cupids, but just wait till their time comes. See 'em, the minute their name is written 'Papa,' pull up their dickies, and start off down street, as if commonwealth owed them a pension. When they enter the office, see their old married partner (to whom babies have long since ceased to be a novelty) laugh in his sleves at the fledged dignity with which that baby's advent is announced. How perfectly astonished they feel that they should have been so infatuated as not to perceive that a man is a perfect cypher till he is at the head of a family. How frequently one may see them now, looking in at the shop windows, with interest, at the little hats, coral beads and bells, and baby-jumpers, How they love to come home to dinner and press the velvet cheek to their business faces. Was there ever any music half so sweet to their ear as its first lisped "Papa?" Oh, how closely and imperceptibly, one by one that little plant winds its tendrils round the parent stem. How anxiously they hang over its cradle when the cheek flushes and the lip is fever parched, and how wide, and deep, and long a shadow in their happy homes its little grave would cast.

My dear sir, depend upon it, one's own baby is never a nuisance. Love heralds its birth.

Fanny Fern.

Buckwheat Cakes. The griddle on which cakes are baked should never be touched with grease. Firstly, because it imparts a rancid taste to the cakes. Secondly, if a cooking stove be used it fills the kitchen, if not the whole house, with the smell of burnt grease—to say nothing of the parade and boasting to one's neighbors by betraying what we are to have for breakfast. Wash the griddle with hot soap suds, scour with dry sand, and when heated for use, rub it well with a spoonful of fine salt and a coarse cloth, it will then be ready to receive the cakes. After each is removed, the salt rubbing must be repeated. If the first did not succeed, try it again, and you will ever after follow the advice of an old housekeeper.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following Garden Seeds, warranted to be fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, may be found at the Drug Store of

P. F. PESCUD.

Asparagus—Giant,
Beans—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney.
Beans—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
Beets—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood,
Brocoli—Early and Late,
Cabbage—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead,
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch, (for pickling,)
Cauliflower—Early & Late.
Carrot—Early Horn,
Long Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
Cress—Curled or Pepper-grass.
Cucumber—Early Cluster.
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin, (for pickling,)
Egg Plant—Large purple,
Corn—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
Lettuce—Early curled Silecia.
Royal Cabbage,
Late India,
Ice Coss,
Melons—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do.
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
Mustard—White and brown,
Nasturtium,
Okra,
Onion—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
Parsley—Plain and curled,
Parsnip—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsey,
Peas—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishop Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
Pepper—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
Radish—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
Rhubarb—Myatts victoria,
Spinach—Round leaved,
Prickly and fall, Savoy,
Salsify or vegetable oyster,
Squash—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow,
Tomato—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1853. 28—

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

THE Passenger Trains on this Road are due as follows:

	Miles.	Mail Train. North	Mail Train. South.	Accommodation. North.	Accommodation. South.
		4 p. m.	4 a. m.	8 a. m.	3 30 p. m.
Raleigh,					
Forestville,	15	4 45	3 10	9 25	3 10
Franklinton,	11	5 25	2 30	10 30	2 5
Kittrell,	10	6 5	2	11 30	1 15
Henderson,	8	6 30	1 30	12 30	12
Ridgway,	13	7 15	12 50	2 10	10 30
Warrenton,	5	7 30	12 25	2 45	10
Macon,	5	7 50	12 10	3 15	9 30
Littleton,	11	8 25	11 35	4 15	8 25
Gaston,	9	9 p. m.	11 p. m.	5 p. m.	7 30 a. m.

The accommodation train leaves Raleigh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and returns Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Passengers neglecting to provide themselves with Tickets before taking the Cars, are liable to an extra charge.

Office of the R. & G. R. R. Company, February 16th, 1853. 27—tf.

☞ Register and Warrenton News copy.

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1853.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

We have been much gratified by the responses of the press of the State to Mr. McRae's letter in relation to the New York Exhibition, which we published a week or two since. The Wilmington Free Press says:

"We are pleased to observe the alacrity with which the North Carolina press have copied Mr. McRae's address, relative to the Crystal palace. We do hope its influence will not stop with the editorial and publishing fraternity, but that the people will take hold of the matter and carry out his suggestions, in a spirit becoming a State, able to do as much as this is: in a spirit which does not halt at the admiration the beautiful address excites, but keeps on to the practical points set forth."

The Charlotte Whig says:

"We thank Mr. McRae for bringing the subject of the New York Fair to public notice, and hope that steps will be taken to give form and action to his patriotic suggestions. If North Carolina is represented in no other way, we at least hope that some of the *Fair* from "*the most rebellious Colony in America*" will be there, to shame the creations of the sculptor, and the lifeless colorings of the Artist."

Most if not all the other papers have copied the letter and invited to its suggestions the attention of their readers.

The Fair in New York City will be opened in May. A spacious and elegant edifice is in course of construction; and it is to be filled with the productions of nature, with the results of inventions of whatsoever character, and of discoveries in science. The States of Europe and the States of America will certainly be there with their contributions; and perhaps portions of far Asia and Africa may be there also in the same way. It will be a stirring, a full, a great, and a long-to-be-remembered time. North Carolina can present herself among the communities of the world with as much credit and respectability as others. She can go with her hands filled and her garments sparkling with the evidences of her varied resources. Of minerals she can contribute iron, gold, silver, copper, coal, marble, granite, precious stones; of timber she can offer specimens of pine, cypress, juniper, live oak, hickory, and white and red oak—all of which enter, more or less, into commerce; she can show better turpentine than any other State, and specimens of wheat, corn, flax, cotton, and tobacco, which will vie with those from other portions of the Union. But what, it may be asked, is the object of this? What good will it do? Who will be benefitted by it? We answer, the object is to give proof that North Carolina is *not* asleep, but that she is awake, and fully alive to the value of her position and resources, as well as to the importance of the developments and improvements of the age. It will effect good by making these resources, their nature and extent, known to the capitalists and enterprising men of the Northern and Eastern States and of Europe. Our bonds are now in market for $500,000, and soon will be for $1,500,000 more; it will add, in all probability, to the premium on these bonds; and it will encourage mechanics, farmers, laborers and energetic business men to remove hither, and thus swell our population and consequently our power as a State.

We might say much more on this interesting subject, but we leave it for the present with our brethren of the press and with the enlightened friends of the movement generally. We trust the suggestions and recommendations so opportunely and forcibly made by Mr. McRae, will be carried out; but, in order to do this, let it be borne in mind that prompt action will be necessary on the part of those who are anxious that North Carolina should be fully and properly represented in the great Exhibition.

P. S. Since the above was written we have seen a Circular, with an engraving of the New York Chrystal Palace, transmitted to the Governor of this State. We make the following extract from this Circular, which embraces a brief description of the plan and size of the building:

"This building, constructed of Iron and Glass, is erected on Reservoir Square in the City of New York, by the ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, incorporated under an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, the 11th day of March, 1852. The use of Reservoir Square is granted by the Municipal Authorities of the City. The Ground Plan of the Building forms an octagon, and is surmounted by a Greek Cross, with a Dome over the intersection. The extreme length and breadth of the building are each 365 feet. Height of Dome to top of Lantern, 148. Entire space on Ground Floor, 111,000 square feet. Whole area, 173,000 square feet, or 4 acres."

The President of the Association for this grand Exhibition, is Theodore Sedgwick; William Whetten, Secretary and Treasurer, both New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The Governor and Council of State, recently in session in this City, have appointed the following gentlemen to represent the State's interest as Directors in the North Carolina Railroad:

C. F. Fisher, of Rowan County.
Nathaniel G. Read, of Wake.
Robert P. Dick, of Guilford.
Samuel Musgrave, of Davidson.
Samuel F. Phillips, of Orange.
Robert Strange, Jr. of New Hanover.
William T. Dortch, of Wayne.
William H. Washington, of Craven.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer states, by request, that Mr. Howerton, of Halifax, will not be a candidate for re-election to the House of Delegates of Virginia. "We make this announcement with regret," adds the Enquirer, "for Mr. Howerton has been an able and valuable representative."

☞ We had a considerable fall of snow here on Saturday night last, but it had disappeared by Monday morning. The snow has no doubt been quite heavy in the Northern States. Our mails are, in consequence, one day behind.

☞ The whole amount appropriated for Common Schools the present year in the State of New York, is $1,092,602. New York City receives $130,701—just about the amount annually distributed for the entire State of North Carolina.

☞ Read the communication signed "*Publus*," and also the notice of the "Napoleon Dynasty," &c. These communicatins are from the pens of two of our best writers.

THE CABINET.

One of the Washington Correspondents of the Baltimore Sun says:

"In spite of the positive assertion conveyed over the telegraphic wire, that the cabinet is positively made up, I find very few persons in or out of Congress to believe it. Those who say it is positively made up, ought to give the names, so as to enable us to verify their predictions.

I again repeat that Gen. Pierce's predilections are only in favor of two or three gentlemen; while in regard to all the others, he probably feels disposed to gratify friends. If Gen. Pierce has determined on his entire cabinet, he is the sole depository of his secret, and thus entirely uncommitted.

It is remarkable that most of the rumors afloat here are manufactured in Washington, and rather speak the opinions of members and Senators than those of Gen. Pierce.

To-day it seems to be pretty generally conceeded that Gov. Marcy will be in the Cabinet, probably as Secretary of the Treasury.

Gen. Cushing, whom some put down as Attorney General, will be Secretary of State, and Judge Campbell, of Pennsylvania, will take the place of Attorney General.

Messrs. Dobbin, of North Carolina, and Guthrie, of St. Louis, are now both in the city, probably on business connected with the government."

The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday last says: "On Thursday, Mr. Dobbin was in this City, and in the State Capitol received the courtesies of his many friends and admirers."

WAKE COUNTY.

We learn, from the Report made to the Court by Messrs. James D. Newsom, Willis Whitaker, and George W. Thompson, Committee of Fnance, that the total nett revenue of this County for the year 1851, and accounted for 16th February, 1853. was $12,473 96.

The number of taxable polls was 6,002, and the valuation of real estate, $2,102,197.

On Monday last Anderson K. Clements, Esq., was elected by the Magistrates County Trustee by the following vote: Clements 27, Stephen Stephenson, Esq. 25, scattering 1.

The following gentlemen were elected a Special Court: William R. Poole, Thomas G. Whitaker, James Adams, Augustine Turner and Joseph Fowler, Jr. Johnston Busbee, Esq., who has served the County so long and faithfully, was not a candidate for re-election.

THE CRABTREE BRIDGE. The Commissioners appointed by the County Court have had erected over Crabtree, on the road leading by the residence of Kimbrough Jones, Esq., a Bridge which is likely to stand for a number of years. Its abutments and pier are of rock, and the work has been executed in the best style.

It is, in the end, sound economy to erect durable Bridges, and not such as are liable to be swept away by high waters. We are satisfied the action of the Commissioners in this matter will be approved by the Court.

The stone-work of this Bridge was executed by Messrs. McGowan and Murphy, and the wood-work by Messrs. Walsh and Carpenter.

THE ROAD TO THE COAL MINES. The last Carolinian, speaking of this Road and the New York subscription thereto, says: "We have reason to believe that the subscription alluded to is "all right." The house by which it was made is known to be largely interested in Coal Mines on Deep River, and in Copper Mines in Guilford County. If at the first shock we were unable to appreciate the luck which had befallen us, we have after mature deliberation come to the conclusion that whilst our people in these latitudes have been somewhat behind the times in this business, Smith & Colby are not in the same predicament."

☞ The papers announce the death of Gen. William Gibbs McNeill, at Brooklyn. He was a native of North Carolina, a graduate at West Point, and one of the most distinguished civil engineers in the United States.

A SICKLY CITY. The amouat paid out for liquors, to supply the agency in Lowell from the time of its opening last summer to the 1st of January last, or about six months, was $4,164,67. The receipts from sales during the same period, for medicinal or mechanical purposes, were $4,396,25. The expenses of the agency were $661,03— and thus the aggregate amount paid out exceeded the aggregate receipts by the sum of $454,01. There was, however, a stock of liquor on hand on the 1st of January worth $962,-18. The agency would seem to be doing a good business—that is, disposing of liquor for medicinal and mechanical purposes, at the rate of nine or ten thousand dollars per annum.

FAYETTEVILLE AND RALEIGH PLANK ROAD COMPANY. This Company organized under the charter granted at the late session of the Legislature, on Tuesday last. The Fayetteville and Raleigh Joint Stock Plank Road Company has been merged in the new corporation. The following Directory was elected, viz: Henry Elliot, Col. A. S. McNeill, John C. Williams, James W. Strange, Col. A. McNeill, J. W. Pearce and James Banks. The location of the road beyond Kingsbury (to which point it is already completed) has been made via Hodge's Spring to McNeill's Ferry. *Fay Car.*

Wonders will never cease. Glass is now made into all sorts of things. There is cloth manufactured in England of glass, and it has been used as the main spring of a chronometer and answered well for such a purpose. But for a pen to be made of glass, who would have believed it? Yet it is so, and most excellent writing pens they are. It is well known that with a flux of lead in combination with the sillican, in right proportions, glass can be made very ductile. These pens are now becoming not uncommon, and they are perfectly anti-corrosive by the most impure ink. *Scientific American.*

We are glad to know that our fellow-laborer in the great cause, "The Mountain Banner," has, after a brief coma, became resuscitated and reinvigorated. It is still conducted by that sterling Democrat and able Editor, F. I. Wilson, Esq. The "Banner" has proved itself an able and unflinching advocate of the great principles of our party, and has done no little towards establishing and encouraging the Democracy of the mountain country in their political faith. *Fay. Carolinian.*

ITS EFFECTS. The success of the Ericsson hot-air ship, must and will lead to some singular revolutions. It will annihilate explosions—injure the business of coroners—drive wooden legs out of the market, and give a buoyancy to ship building such as has not been felt since Alexander crossed the Hellespont in a one horse wagon.

Hot-air engines will give an immense impetus to cylinder building, but will knock boiler shops into a cocked hat. Steam guages will be at a discount, while engineers will be reduced from men of the first consequence to mere greasers.

TEMPERANCE IN DELAWARE. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Delaware prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath, and fixing the license to retail at $100 per annum. Fine and imprisonment is to be the penalty for a violation of the law.

Col. Charles A. May, of the U. S. Army, was married in New York, on the 8th inst., to Mis Josephine, daughter of George Law, esq., the well known steamship owner.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—2ND SESSION.

FRIDAY, February 18, 1853.

SENATE.

Mr. Davis presented the credentials of the his successor the Hon. Edward Everett, Senator elect from Massachusetts, for six years from the 4th of March next.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate postponed all prior orders, and proceeded to consider the bill providing for a railroad to the Pacific. The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Brodhead, to strike out all of the bill, and insert a provision appropriating $150,000 for a survey and exploration to ascertain the practicability of constructing a road of this kind.

Mr. Hamlin gave notice that, on Monday, he would move to take up Miss Dix's bill for the benefit of the indigent insane.

Mr. Butler hoped the Texas debt bill would not be postponed.

Mr. Adams desired that the homestead bill be considered.

Mr. Brodhead said that, unless the bill granting 160 acres of land to all who were engaged in the last war was taken up, he would move to attach it to one of the appropriatien bills.

Mr. Borland supported the bill, and explained his course as to certain bills granting land to Arkansas for the construction of certain railroads in that State.

Mr. Sebastian replied.

Messrs. Dodge, of Iowa, and Geyer supported the bill, and Mr. Cooper opposed it.

The question was then taken on the substitute, and it was rejected—yeas 22, nays 34—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Charlton, Chase, Cooper, Dawson, DeSaussure, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Phelps, Toucey, Walker—22.

NAYS—Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bradbury, Brooke, Cass, Clarke, Davis, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, of Iowa, Jones, of Tenn., Mangum, Miller, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, Wade, Weller—34.

Mr. Mason opposed the bill in earnest terms as unconstitutional.

Mr. Pratt replied at considerable length.

Mr. Mason moved to commit the bill to the committee on roads and canals, which motion was lost; yeas 18, noes 23.

Mr. Pratt moved to amend the bill by providing that the cost of the road shall not exceed the amount appropriated by this bill; and that the corporation shall not have banking powers and privileges. Agreed to.

Mr. Weller moved to strike out the 13th section of the bill, which incorporates the contractors into a company.

Messrs. Cass, Weller and Bayard supported it; Messrs. Pratt and Underwood opposed it.

Mr. Toucey commenced a speech, but became too unwell to proceed, and after repeated motions, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and again took up the civil and diplomatic bill.

Nearly all the day was occupied with amendments, making appropriations for custom houses at the West, which led to a considerable display of sectional feeling.

Mr. Walsh, of Md., said he supported the appropriations because they were in accordance with the principles on which the government was founded, which guarantee equal advantagas and equal rights to all classes of society. Men of business, he said, give bonds on the importation of goods, and the duties are paid where they reside—hence the necessity of custom houses in the interior, and persons should have the same accommodation there as on the seaboard; and although the West had obtained a large amount of land, yet that, he said, did not relieve the government from affording the usual facilities for trade, whose duty it was to see that custom houses are erected where required. The improvements of the West, he said had come from private capital, and are the result of the public spirit of men of wealth, and the claims of that section of the Union he deemed entitled to consideration on this and every other ground.

Additional appropriations were made for the erection of custom-houses at St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and New Orleans.

At length the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

MELANCHOLLY OCCURRENCE. We have received a letter from Ephraim Dickins, at Silver Hill, Davidson county, dated 7th of February, instant, giving an account of an accident which caused the instantaneous death of Mr. William Renfrow, in that vicinity, on the 3rd inst. Mr. Renfrow, in company with several others, was clearing land on the plantation of the widow Workman. He had cut a tree, which, in its descent, struck against a dead tree, but glanced off, caused a rebound of the latter which broke its roots and fell it in the direction of Mr. R. He had not time to escape after discovering his danger. He was struck on the head and right shoulder; his neck was broken, his skull fractured in two places, and his shoulder frightfully crushed. *Salisbury Watchman.*

FATAL STEP. We have been furnished by the Coroner, with a statement of the death of Hiram Jenkins, who was killed in this vicinity on the night of the 9th inst., by falling into a rock culvert on the Rail Road. The deceased was a resident of Iredell country, having lived for some time past, near Mt. Mourne. He was seen about the grog-shops in this place, to a late hour on that night, and was doubtless out of the line of propriety when he made the fatal step into the culvert, breaking his neck, and, as is supposed, causing instant death. *Salisbury Watchman.*

RESULT OF CHEAP FARES. It is stated that since the reduction of the fare to Albany on the Harlem road, the receipts for through business have increased 50 per cent. This is another practical demonstration of what has been so often asserted and proven, that low fares almost invariably bringfan increase of revenue. Many railroad companies now charging exorbitant rates, and doing little more than paying current expenses, we have no doubt would be astonished themselves at the increase of their receipts, were they to evince a little more of the spirit of the age, and reduce their fares just one half. *Balt. Sun.*

ACTION FOR DAMAGES. An action for damages for $10,000 was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court against the New Orleans Telegraph Company, by a Mr. Ranall and wife, who allege that Mr. and Mrs. R. have become cripples for life, by the carelessness of the Company in permitting their wires to be down on the ground in Athens county, and as they attempted to drive over it with a horse and buggy, their horse took freight and ran away, doing them both injury for life. The case is eliciting considerable interest. *Cin. Gaz., Feb 9.*

PRICE OF A MAN'S NOSE. In the Court of Common Pleas of New York, on Friday, Judge Paine rendered a decision against John Laubertstein, and in favor of Joseph Bauer in the sum of $10,000 for biting off the end of plaintiff's nose, though it was said the plaintiff had previously attacked defendant and severely bitten his thumb.

STEAMSHIP ROANOKE. The New York Express of Thursday evening says:—As we go to press, this steamer is announced in the Lower Bay. It is really astonishing with what regularity she performs her trips. She left here in the dense fog on Saturday afternoon last, has been to Norfolk and Richmond, has discharged, taken in a cargo, and performed a voyage of nearly one thousand miles, in less than five days.

RETURN OF FUGITIVE SLAVES. Two slaves, who ran off from the estate of the late Wm. Tefft, of Parkersburg, Va., about two years ago, and went to Ohio, have recently voluntarily returned to slavery, on the ground that they were suffering from want of food, and were unable to procure work. Three others, who ran off at the same time, were anxious to return, but were prevented by the abolitionists, who forcibly detained their children.

A wood-sawyer has petitioned the Ohio Legislature for indemnity for his saw horse, valued at seventy-five cents, which was broken by one of the representatives over the head of an assailant.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Affairs in England—Marriage of Napoleon—Imposing Display—Asiatic Cholera Reported in Paris—Progress of the War in Turkey—Further Advance in Cotton—Decline in Breadstuffs—Activity in Provisions, &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17th. The steamer Alps arrived this evening from Liverpool, bringing dates from that port to February 2d. The steamer American arrived out on Sunday, January 30th.

The Alps passed the African on the 13th, in 1st, 34 44, lon. 55 27. She saw the caloric ship Ericsson this morning, 40 miles south-east of the Highlands.

ENGLAND Viscount Melbourne, Ex-Premier of England, had died, and his title was extinct.

Dr. Newman had been fined £100 for his libel on Dr. Achilli.

FRANCE. The civil marriage of the Emperor took place at the Tuileries at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, with, as the papers express it, "noble simplicity." Eight hundred persons were present. The religious ceremony took place on the following day, at Norte Dame, and was celebrated with great pomp and splendor. The populace turned out en masse, and the city was decorated with flags, &c. In all directions the streets were lined with military, and the scene was of the most imposing character.

The service was performed by the Archbishop of Paris, and everything passed off well. Three thousand political prisoners of 1851 were pardoned on the day of the marriage. The Empress refuses to allow the Senate to settle any donation upon her, and this, coupled with her previous refusal to receive jewelry from the muncipal council, had produced a most favorable impression. The muncipal councils all over France were voting congratulatory addresses to Napoleon.

The report that the Asiatic cholera had broken out in Paris had caused great uneasiness.

It was reported that French officers had been employed in surveying and mapping Piedmont and Lombardy.

The French minister at St. Petersburg had presented his credentials and been favorably received by the Czar.

M. Considerant, ex-member of the legislative assembly, was about to embark from Belgium for America.

AUSTRIA. The Vienna Lloyds announces that definite arrangements had been made with regard to the differences between Austria and the United States.

Napoleon's speech to the Senate in relation to his marriage had created considerable sensation at Vienna, and the answer given by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Austrian ambassador in regard to the Emperor's allusion to Maria Louise, was not satisfactory. A difficulty also exists between the two Governments concerning the time the Roman States are to be occupied by the French troops.

TURKEY. The Turks commenced active operations against Montenegro on the 12th of January. During the day three villages were destroyed by fire, and Omar Pacha, at the head of 24,000 troops, was pushing towards the Capital. Austria had despatched Count Jellachich to the frontier with 18,000 troops, and Count Leiminger goes on a private mission to Constantinople, which is supposed to relate to Montenegrean affairs.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, February 2. Since the sailing of the Niagara all qualities of cotton have advanced, but lower grades have improved most. Wright & Gendy quote a continued upward tendency in the market, with increased confidence among all classes of operators. The sales since Friday had been 27,000 bales, of which speculators took 9,000 bales. Imports 12,000 bales. The quotations are Fair Orleans 6¼d.; Middling 6d.; Fair Upland 6¼d.; Middling 5⅞. The advance in common qualities was fully ¼d.

Breadstuffs—The market for breadstuffs was greatly depressed, and all descriptions had largely declined. Considerable anxiety was felt by holders to realize, and large sales had been made, speculators buying up at the lowest figures.

Movements of Gen. Pierce.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18th. Gen. Pierce is still stopping at the Merchants' Hotel, and has received about 1,000 visiters this morning, when he became so fatigued that he had to retire. He will receive visiters again this afternoon, and will not leave for Baltimore before the night train.

[*Second Dispatch.*]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18. Gen. Pierce walked out this morning and was not recognized. He also rode out this afternnon, disappointing hundreds who called expecting to see him. Among his visiters this morning was Gov. Bigler.

There is nothing known yet certain as to the time of his departure. He has expressed a wish to stay in the city to-morrow and perhaps to Monday, if his friends continue to respect his wishes for privacy.

MEN AND THINGS IN FRANCE. A Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Express draws a picture not at all complimentary to the morals of the French Court. He writes that the prefect of police means to "arrest any body caught in the act of telling obscentities about the new Empress. For five days nothing else was talked about in Paris, but la Montijo, her *Galanteries*, her lovers, her escapades, her midnight and moonlight adventures. All I can undertake to say about her character is this, my servant, who has no possible motive to misresresent, and who lived years in Madrid with a French family, saw her constantly while there—and says that the Dowager Montijo and her two daughters were very intimate at the Escurial, and that they were all three as *devergondees* as the Queen of Spain herself. *Devergondees* means, shameless, unnblushing. Without multiplying evidence, this is the undoubted character of the woman. But all this will be at once forgotten, in the splendor of her position. The city of Paris is to give her a diamond necklace of the value of 600,000 francs: she is to wear Josephine's crown: she is to have ladies of honor, and veneur and equerries and almoners. &c., like any real Empress: she inhabits a palace already, and as the Emperor said in his speech, will pray with him for the prosperity of France. Paris is getting somewhat over its indignation, though the bankers have lost confidence in the sound judgment of Louis Napoleon. Perhaps, said a man deep in railroads, he will some day take it in his head to commit suicide, and if he makes up his mind to do it, nothing on earth can stop him. There is do doubt that our fair sove.eign is a woman of wit. The Royal party were one day playing at Blind man's buff at Compiegne. The Emperor, who was the blind man, caught the Spaniard, and in guessing at her name, placed a crown of flowers upon her head. "Sire," she said, "this crown is too light." She was thinking of a heavier one, and, in fact, Josephine's *is* heavier.

It appears that it is discretionary with the commander of the Caloric ship "Ericsson," which left New York on Tuesday, whether to proceed at once to Norfolk or so to prolong his cruise as to reach that port a week hence. The object is thoroughly to test her engines, the sea qualities of the ship, &c. Captain Sands, U. S. N., is on board. She will be inspected by the Secretary of the Navy, at Norfolk or at Washington City, where the vessel will arrive about the 14th March. We learn from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce that more than four hundred applications have been made, from different parts of the country, for engines to be built on the Ericsson principle. It being quite impossible at present, for the inventor to prepare the drawings for this large number, from which to build them, it is his intention to have stereotype plates prepared, from which any number of copies can be taken. Five engines are now in process of construction on this plan, varying from ten to fifteen horse power. By April next, the business is expected to proceed with greater rapidity. No particular privileges have been granted in any quarter, as it is not the design of Mr. Ericsson to establish a monopoly, but to throw open to the world the benefits which his invention is supposed to confer.

EXPENSES OF NEW YORK CITY. The whole estimated annual expenditure of the city government ($5,171,802 79) is only $640,197 31 less than the aggregate annual expenditures, for the ordinary support of government, of the thirty-one States of the Union, including half a million for California.

LUTHER'S IDEA OF A WIFE. Luther's marriage was a happy one: "The greatest of earthly blessings," said he, "is a pious and amiable wife, who fears God and loves her family, one with whom a man may live in peace, and in whom he may repose perfect confidence."

MARRIED,

In Wake County, on the 20th instant, by Anderson K. Clements, Esq., John H. Burt, Esq., to Miss Nancy E. Rollins, daughter of Burwell Rollins, Esq.

On the 8th instant, A. B. Chesnut, Esq., of Clinton, Sampson county, to Miss Ann Morisey, of Duplin county.

In Wake County, on the 9th instant, by Wesley Jones, Esq., Mr. Wm. Gulley to Miss Levicy R. Alford, daughter of the late Green Alford, Esq., deceased, all of Wake County.

DIED.

At Louisburg, N. C., on the 11th February, at 8½ o'clock, P. M., Mary E. L. Reid, in the 23d year of her age, daughter of Rev. James Reid, of the North Carolina Conference, and late Presiding Elder of this District. This is the last of three daughters of Mr. Reid, who have died of consumption, within the past 13 months—but all have died in the triumphs of a living faith, and happy in Christ. We sympathize with our afflicted friend on this melancholy occasion—but we are thankful that he has the high and holy consolation which the history of their lives and the manner of their death afford him—the faithful teacher of the sublime truths that illumine the path of life, and glow with effulgence in the hour of death. *Wilmington Commercial.*

In Guilford County, on the 6th February, Mr. Jeremiah Pearson, aged 76 years. Also, on the 15th Feb., Mr. Thomas McCuistan, aged 93 years. The deceased was at the battle of Guilford Court House. Also, on the 5th instant, Mr. Thomas Rankin, in the 68th year of his age. He was for fifty years a member of Alamance Church, and for twenty-seven years a Ruling Elder.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

JANUARY 4th, 1853.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, for the County of Wake, held this day, the following persons were appointed Committees for the several Districts in this County, viz:

No. 1. Allen Adams, James Penny, Aug. Turner.
" 2. D. Stephenson, Jno. J. L. McCullers, David Smith.
" 3. John Stokes, Ald. Partin, Nathan Adams.
" 4. John Harrison, Turner C. Utley, Barney Jones.
" 5. R. A. Crowder, J. M. Jones, E. Langston.
" 6. James Adams, Gaston Utley, Lovel Stinson.
" 7. A. Holland, A. W. Betts, John Matthews.
" 8. Amos Maynard, Sidney Jones, J. R. Whitehead.
" 9. Isham Collins, Isaac Hunter, Jacob Hunter.
" 10. Robt. Norris, Sion Beckwith, E. Holleman.
" 11. Jesse Burt, Elisha Dennis, A. Burt.
" 12. Wm. Boothe, Jas. Boothe, Thos. Womble.
" 13. Robt. M. Brown, Abner Lashlee, W. Sugg.
" 14. Seth Jinks, Jesse Howell, Jr., Green Mills.
" 15. Isaac Rowland, A. Jones, Wm. J. Rowland.
" 16. Wm. Yates, John Scott, Leroy Mitchell.
" 17. R. T. Witherspoon, N. Stone, D. Barbee.
" 18. C. Lowe, H. Witherspoon, H. E. Lyon.
" 19. Ewell Watts, Ewell Freeman, Wm. J. Suit.
" 20. Robt. Halliburton, Dr. Hogan, P. Rogers.
" 21. Mack Candler, Alvin Yerby, A. G. Ferrell.
" 22. John Hayes, Jas. Cozort, Wm. B. May.
" 23. Williamson Page, R. Adams, Lynn Sorrel.
" 24. Jere. Morris, M. C. Sorrell, R. Edwards.
" 25. Wm. H. McGeehe, N. T. Thompson, Louis Jackson.
" 26. Wm. F. Smith, D. Powers, H. L. Cannon.
" 27. Q. P. Adams, H. P. Tucker, A. Wilson.
" 28. S. H. Whitaker, C. E. Finch, I. H. Rogers.
" 29. Geo. Piper, James Rogers, Ephraim Emory.
" 30. Buckner Nipper, J. K. Moore, B. D. Simms.
" 31. Willis Jackson, John Norwood, B. Ray.
" 32. Robt. Wynne, Talbot Ligon, H. Thompson.
" 33. Ed. Chappell, Willie Perry, R. Fleming.
" 34. Peterson Dunn, L. Lassiter, Nath. Dunn.
" 35. A. Jones, H. W. Buffaloe, W. R. Knight.
" 36. B. S. D. Williams, Drury Partin, R. B. Seawell.
" 37. A. J. Poole, J. L. Poole, Berry Bagwell.
" 38. H. H. Harris, B. Whitley, Jos. Broughton.
" 39. Wm. Snelling, Jesse Broughton, J. Dupree.
" 40. Jno. Griffin, N. Bryant, H. Sturdivant.
" 41. Simon Smith, John Young, Jonathan Smith.
" 42. J. M. Williams, S. Wilder, G. Upchurch.
" 43. Wm. H. Wood, P. Nichols, Henry Rhodes.
" 44. Wm. Lee, W. W. Nowell, R. J. Houlder.
" 45. Kerney Upchurch, Solo. Pace, J. Peebles.
" 46. A. Scarbrough, G. W. Scarbrough, B. Ellis.
" 47. D. Scarbrough, Benja. Marriott, Hil. Jones,
" 48. Jas. Bunn, John Chamblee, R. Chamblee.
" 49. D. B. Griffin, Jno. G. Hill, M. D. Freeman.
" 50. Jno. Hopkins, B. Stallins, Burwell Perry.
" 51. Jos. Fowler, Jr., J. T. Walker, F. Jones.
" 52. Jas. Wiggins, J. S. Moring, Solo. Walker.
" 53. B. Green, J. Q. Barham, M. S. Williams.
" 54. Calvin Mitchell, A. Freeman, B. Pierce.
" 55. G. B. Allen, J. P. Robertson, J. A. Hicks.
" 56. Thos. Ray, Sen., C. Ray, John F. Ellen.
" 57. P. S. Rogers, J. M. Mangum, W. Laws.
" 58. David Beck, Jno. Ward, Jno. Adams.
" 59. J. Chadwick, C. Jordan, P. Williams.
" 60. J. Womble, Wm. Stronach, W. H. Putney.
" 61. J. Honeycut, J. W. Adams, Jas. Adams.
" 62. J. Baughcom, Sen., G. H. Alford, B. Olive.
" 63. J. L. Terrell, J. M. Fleming, I. Holding.
" 64. Wesley Jones, W. F. King, A. Eatman.
" 65. George W. McDowell, Willie Powell, Jno. W. Fort.

Applicants for certificates to teach in the Common Schools, in this County, will in future be examined on the first Saturday's in May, June, July and August at the Court House in Raleigh.

28—1t.

To Tobacco Planters and Dealers.

HAVING been appointed Inspectors of Tobacco, at West-Hill Warehouse, in the city of Petersburg, we respectfully offer our services as such, to all Planters and Dealers in that article.

We trust, that after an experience of some ten years, by one of us, as Commission Merchant, when Tobacco was one of the chief articles of trade, and an experience of some thirteen years, by the other, as Inspector at this same Warehouse, we do not presume too much on our fitness for the station when we ask a liberal encouragement from the public, and a continued and more extended patronage from the old patrons of West-Hill, and from our personal friends especially. We also offer our services for the sale of Tobacco at West-Hill, loose or in hhds. not doubting but that a daily observation of the Petersburg market, and good facilities for information from abroad, and a general acquaintance with the buyers, will enable us to obtain full market prices at all times; and for this service we shall make the same charge which has been made for many years back, and which is now being made at every warehouse in the cities of Petersburg and Richmond, so far as we know or believe, i. e. fifty cents per hhd., for selling, collecting and paying, or otherwise appropriating proceeds. And we request those disposed to patronize us in this way to have their hhds. carefully marked BRANCH & SYDNOR, West-Hill, Petersburg, before sending them from home. We will also promptly attend to the payment of freight on all Tobacco consigned to our care. In conclusion, we promise every exertion to discharge the obligations of duty and friendship.

D. H. BRANCH, } *Inspectors at*
JOSEPH A. SYDNOR, } *West-Hill.*

P. S. If any of our friends who consign their Tobacco to Commission Merchants shall desire to have the same inspected at West-Hill, we respectfully suggest that they mark it "West Hill" before it shall be sent from home, by way of instruction to their merchants. B. & S.

Petersburg, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—6t.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until the first of March next, for the erection of a two story Brick Building on Caswell Square, 44 by 34, according to plan and specifications to be furnished Contractors; the building to be erected under the supervision and subject to the approval of the Executive Committe of the "Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind." Separate Bids will be received for the Brick work and Carpenter's work. The plans and specifications may be seen and terms known by application to either of the members of the Executive Committee.

S. W. WHITING, }
S. H. YOUNG, } *Ex. Com.*
W. R. SCOTT, }

Feb. 19. 28—1stM.

Riggs' Genuine Military Soap. A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG-STORE.

February 22d, 1853. 28—

Lows' Brown Windsor Soap. A further supply of Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap—which is so extensively used and favorably known, is just received at PESCUDS DRUG-STORE.

February 22d, 1853. 28—

A SURE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

We feel it our duty to urge upon all who have not yet tried their luck in the Wheel of Fortune, where so many thousand have received a competency for life with but trifling outlays, through the instrumentality of the Great Prize Sellers, PYFER & CO., to procrastinate no longer, but resolve to take one or two chances in the

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR MARCH.

The first order may place a Correspondent in independent circumstances for life, and thereby avoid ages of misery, while a small outlay will enable any person to try the Humor of the "Fickle Goddess," and by one lucky turn of the wheel of fortune may be realized, that would otherwise consume years of toil to acquire.

PRIZES SOLD LAST MONTH.

$50,478 in package quarter tickets sent to S. Carolina
$30,000, in package of wholes. sent, to Georgia.
$15,000, in package of wholes, sent to N. Carolina.
$42,000, in package of quarters, sent to North Carolina.
$17,716, in package of Halves, sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$9,000 single whole Ticket sent to Alabama.
$10,040, in package of halves sent to Tennessee.

☞ Be sure to address for a handsome Prize,

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore.

Splendid Schemes for March, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. March.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	33,161	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
3	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
7	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
8	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
11	15,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	4	14 00
12	48,503	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
14	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
15	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
17	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
18	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
21	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
24	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
25	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
26	61,576	78 Nos	16 drawn	20	60 00
28	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
29	20,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
30	30,509	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
31	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fort

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Raleigh, for the month ending January 31st, 1852:

A.

Alford, James
Applewright, John E.
Aldrick, Andrew
Albright, Wm.

B.

Barnes, David A.
Brown, Wm. G.
Beaver, Mrs. Margaret
Bowers, Miss Sally
Beasley, Wm. H.
Brown, R. W.
Breedlove, Miss Betty
Brooks, N. G.
Boget, Miss Marietta
Beasley, Miss Priscilla
Baker, S. S.
Belvin, F. A.
Broadstreet, Miss Martha
Blake, Lemuel W.
Bledsoe, Stepen R.
Buffalo, Henry
Barbee, M. B.

C.

Collins, John
Canman, Luke
Cuthbert, James E.
Carroll, Hardy H.
Coffee, Stephen
Cole, H. H.
Cadman, Anthony
Collins, Hugh W.
Cruse, Mrs. Annes

D.

Dunston, Hilry
Daughtry, Miss Mary E.
Domale, Richard
Dew, Miss Narcissa
Donnell, Hon. R. S.
Day, Wm.
Davis, George
Davis, J.
Dunston, Ben
Durden, Jas.
Dumons, Dr. N.
Davis, Miss Polly

E.

Evans, Hilliard
Eckles, James D.
Earp, Miss Elizabeth
Exum, Joseph

F.

Frazier, William
Finch, Mrs. Elizabeth
Franklin, Hinton
Fowler, Sr., Joseph
Franklin, Miss Adeline
Fort, Miss Charlotte A.
Furman, Lemuel
Floyd, John W.

G.

Gordon, James C.
Gill, Terrill
Garrutt, Thos. M.
Griffin, Thomas
Grissom, James
Garrett, J. L.
Graham, J.

H.

Hudson, Hilliard
Henry, Miss Harriett B.
Hart, Miss Sarah M.
Hudgins, Zachariah
Hilliard, J. J. B.
Heath, R. R.
Henry, William
Howell, Alexander
Holleman, Wyatt
Hall, Mrs. Obediance
Holt, A.
Harwood, Mrs. Ann M.
Harrison, Miss Nancy
Hardie, Miss Louisa
Hurt, William
Hancett, Henderson R.
Hopson, or heirs, Ben.
Holt, B. C.
Hudson, Miss Ann H.
Hood, James R.
Harrison, Master James
Hudson, Miss Olympia H.
Hill, L. D.
Herp, Hugh
Holland, Miss Mary
Hall, Miss Beady

J.

Jones, Jeremiah
Johnson, Miss Mary S.
Johnson, Jas. or Mathew
Johnson, Barnabus
Jackson, of Chatham, Mr.
Ivey, Nathan

K.

King, Augustus
Keath, George E.
King, Miss Frances
King; Leonidas
Kennon, Rev. Howell L.
L.
Lowry, Green

Littlejohn, Franky
Lewis, Wm. E.
Lewis, Wm. Parker
Lynn, Wm. M.
Lockart, Handy
Lewis, David
Lee, John
Leagon, Mrs. Sarah A.
Lee, Caswell
Langdon, Rev. Wm. J.
Little, Miss Adeline
Lewis, Ivey S.
Locke, Miss Sarah F.

M.

McCorkle, Wm. A.
Mison, George
Moore, J. P.
Moore, James
Morgan, Wm.
Mainard, Jesse
Medling, Miss Mary
Miller, Mr. (the farmer.)
Markam, J. C.
McKnight, John
Mainard, Quincey
McRae, Gen. Alexander
Moningham, Calvin
McShaw, Barney
McLean, John
Moore, B. F.
McIver, Miss Rachel

N.

Nichols, Mrs. Penelope
Nauttale, Mr. C.
Nicholson, Mrs. Caroline

O.

Olmstead, Fred. Saw.

P.

Parham, Miss Elizabeth
Perry, Howell
Powers, Mrs. Martha
Pulley, John
Piper, Miss Elvira
Parish, Ransome
Polster, Ferd.
Powell, Robert
Pennington, Charles
Price, N.
Pharr, Miss Mary Ann
Powers, Mrs. K.
Poe, J. C.
Pace, James M.
Passmore, Bennett
Page, Sidney F.

Q.

Quinn, Burnard

R.

Reynolds, Miss Ann Eliza
Reed, James
Rogers, Mrs. Mary Ann
Ridout, Frederick
Robertson, Pinckney
Ruffin, Col. Thomas
Randal, Osborne
Rand, Madison

S.

Stokes, Sidney
Swing, John J.
Smith, Larkin
Stephenson, Eli Milton
Smith, Sarah O.
Stroud, A. P.
Snipes, Harriett O.
Scott, Zachariah
Singletary, R. W.
Surber, Wm. H.

T.

Tuftis, Almaugar
Thomas, Edward B.
Turner, Sh'ff, N. former,
Turkey, James
Trive, L. B.
Tyrel, James
Thompson, Jas. W.

Y.

Young, Mr. (Adm'r of C. [Leghs estate,
Young, Thomas

V.

Vaughan, Miss Sarah A.
Upchurch, Alford
Upchurch, W. H.

W.

Whitaker, Ccl. Spier
Wilkins, Lucius
Winiers, Oscar
Wilson, A. L.
Weathers, Kimbra R.
Whitaker, S. H.
Williams, A. G.
Wyche, Dr. R. H.
Wilson, Arthur
Wetherspoon, Nathaniel
Walton, Mrs. Julia A.
Woodard, A. Jackson
Wardner, Thomas
Wren, Calvin
Windreus, Thomas
Williams, Miss Virginia A.
Wortly, Miss Josephine

Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Februray 4th, 1853. 958—w3w.

A Line to Our Friends.

THE undersigned take occasion to return their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage they have received; and they would say to their friends that they are now better prepared than heretofore to execute all work in their line. They can now furnish the best and most fashionable CARRIAGES, from the lightest to the heaviest, and all other kinds of vehicles, such as Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, &c.

They would say to their friends at a distance, who do not find it convenient to call and see their work, that by dropping us a line and describing what they want, they can have it sent to them. We feel a desire to accommodate all who may favor us with their patronage. All work made and sent to order, and if we do not comply with the order we do not ask the work to be taken, nor will we think hard of those ordering for not taking if the order is not complied with, for we flatter ourselves with the belief that we can give satisfaction. All we ask is a trial. We have on hand a large and well selected stock of materials, and we have also the best set of hands that can be brought to this country; and we shall spare neither time nor expense in accommodating our friends.

In addition to the above we have made arrangements to repair all kinds of Harness at low prices. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

BOBBITT & MINATREE.

Louisburg, N. C., Jan. 18, 1853. 20—4t.

HURRAH FOR CHATHAM!
NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT PITTSBORO'.

LONG & BURNET,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Chatham and adjoining Counties that they have established

A TOBACCO FACTORY

in Pittsboro', and wish to purchase all kinds of Tobacco, viz: Common and Fine. For fine yellow Tobacco they are willing to pay liberal prices, from $6 to $12½, according to quality and color.

All those having Tobacco for sale will do well to give us a trial before selling elsewhere, as we are determined to give the full value for each quality.

Pittsborough. Feb. 4, 1853. 23—3m.

HOTEL FOR SALE!

THE subscriber not being well acquainted with the business of keeping a Hotel, and wishing to turn his attention to farming entirely—now offers for sale his Hotel, situated in the Town of Wilson, on the W. & R R. Road and the Greenville & Raleigh Plankroad. The Hotel is just complete and well arranged for the business; together with all other necessary out buildings, with a good run of custom, both from the Plank and Railroad, and with a stage line now running from this place to Washington. Terms of sale made easy; for further particulars apply to the subscriber at Wilson, N. C.

JOHN W. FARMER.

December 29th, 1852. 13—6t.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—w1y.

Well done thou good and faithful Servant."

We fancy we hear the thousands and tens of thousands of grateful hearts, scattered as they are over every section of our glorious Union, making the air welkin with the above scriptural parable, so applicable is it for the returns made to them for the few *talents* sent for investment through the famed and impershiably renowned House of

PYFER & CO.,

LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

This House has very appropriately received of late the cognomen of "Dame's Fortune Citadel!" in honor of the unprecedented number and amount of Capital Prizes which they have sold and paid, to the exclusion and mortification of all other Lottery Brokers. And the cry is "Still they Sell!"

During the last month the following Grand Capitals having been sold and cashed by those world-renowned Brokers, presenting the astonishing—and when we take into consideration that all this has been sold in *one short Month*—incredible, but not less true amount of $213,675.

Prizes were distributed as follows:

$40,000, in package Half Tickets sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, in package of wholes. sent, to Georgia.
$16,576, in package of wholes sent to Pennsylvania.
$12,000, in package quarter tickets sent to S. Carolina
$18,000, in do do do Tennessee.
$10,000, in single whole ticket sent to N. Carolina.
$35,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$9,000, in single half ticket sent to North Carolina.
$4,000 and 2,000 both in one package sent to Alabama.

Besides a large number of $1,000 and $500 Prizes which were sold in Packages.

☞ Prize payment at PYFER & CO. made in gold at sight.

Splendid Schemes for February, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Feb.	Capital Prizes.			No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price o Packages
1	$20,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	31,000	78	Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
3	20,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
4	20,000	78	Nos	15 drawn	5	17 00
5	42,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	12	40 00
7	26,000	78	Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
8	25,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	33,461	75	Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
10	18,000	78	Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	15,000	75	Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
12	52,478	75	Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
14	25,000	78	Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
15	17,716	78	Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
16	30,000	78	Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
17	20,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	20,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	40,000	78	Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
21	30,000	75	Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
22	18,656	78	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
23	35,000	75	Nos	14 drawn	10	30 00
24	16,312	78	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	15,000	75	Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
26	70,000	78	Nos	12 drawn	30	100 00
28	27,500	75	Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 24, 1853. 20—

STATE of North Carolina,—WAKE Co. John M. Fleming, Adm'r. of Haywood Roles, *vs.* heirs at law of Haywood Roles deceased—Petition to make Real Estate assets. In Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions. November Sessions, 1852.

This petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children and heirs of James L. Roles, late of Arkansas, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to answer or demur to the allegations set forth in said petition, otherwise it will be heard *exparte* as to them and judgment *pro confesso* granted.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday of November, 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

January 1853. (Pr. Adv, $562½.) 955—6w.

To Rent.

THE Store now occupied by Henry B. Hayes in the market square. Apply to J. M. TOWLES, or WM. STRONACK.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1853. 15—1m.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO young Men who can come well recommended both as regards business talent and moral character, to act as Salesmen in a Staple and Fancy Dry Goods establishment. No others need apply,

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

January 17th, 1853. 18—

Carpeting.

DRAWING Room and Bed Room Carpets, Stair Carpets,
Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs,
Fancy printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths,
Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

LOST.

ON Monday evening last a package of money consisting of 10 or 11 Ten Dollar Bills, 1 Five and 4 Fours, all North Carolina money.

The finder will receive a liberal reward and the thanks of the owner, by handing the same to the Editor of the Standard.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1853. 23—tf.

WILLIAM S. MASON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham and Wake He can be found at his office on the same square with James McKimmon's residence.

January 23d, 1853. 20—1y.

Opened this Morning,

AT HARDING'S, three dozen more of those fine French Beaver Over Coats, the style of which have been so much admired.

November 24th, 1852. 4—

T. M. ARRINGTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TARBOROUGH, N. C.

December 10th, 1852. 7—8t pd.

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON

Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

Fine Over-Coats.

CLOTH CLOAKS, with silk velvet facings. Just opened at HARDING'S EMPORIUM.

French Accordeons.

A SPLENDID lot of French Accordeons—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 11, 18, 17, 71, 72, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Strings! Strings!!

ANOTHER supply of those elegant Italian Guitar and Violin Strings this day received at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, February 7th, 1853. 24—

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AURRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

$20 REWARD!

RANAWAY, on Monday, the 24th instant, my boy RITE. Said boy is about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-eight or thirty years old, black, speaks quick when spoken to, good countenance, limps, but I am not positive in which limb, but upon a close examination the muscles of the lame hip will be found a little less; no other marks recollected. He is probably endeavoring to make his way to the State of Mississippi, as Col. T. T. Grice has lately moved, carrying his wife to that country; he sent his clothes by her, and left without any known cause.

The above reward will be given for his confinement in any jail out of the State, so that I get him, or ten dollars if arrested in the State and confined in some jail near. ELIAS BARNES.

Johnston County, N. C. Jan. 29, 1853.

P. S. My Post-office is Creachville, Johnston county, N. C. 957—wtf.

Music, Pianos, Guitars, Violins, &c.

AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE.

JUST received and ready for inspection and sale, a beautiful assortment of Pat. h'd Rosewood Guitars, beautifully ornamented.

Violins, a larger and cheaper lot than ever before offered in the State.

Violin Boxes, Boxwood, Logwood and White,
Violin Cases, varnished wood and paper,
Octavo Flutes, E. D. and C., Ivory and Silver keys.
Violin Bridges,
Clarionets and Clarionettas,
Violincellos and Bows,
Triangles, Banjos, Castinetts, &c.. &c., &c.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 94—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.y

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

HAVE this day received six cases of super MOLESKIN HATS, which embraces the Spring Fashions for 1853. And will continue to receive the LATEST STYLES, as the Summer advances, from the most fashionable Hatters North. They flatter themselves that they will be able to present to their customers and the Hat-wearing community in general a larger assortment of Hats this season than heretofore presented by them.

February 4, 1853. 23—

MERINO Under Shirts, Drawers, Gents ½ Hosiery Stocks and Cravats. Large lot just received a Harding's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

November 1st, 1852. 102—

Just Received,

5 HOGSHEAD'S of New Crop Cuba Molasses,

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

February 4, 1853. 23—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

According to the Crops.

WHEN corn and fodder are scarce, board for horses *is* high—but, when plenty, board *comes down*; the past being a good crop year, I have reduced my charges, to take effect, from and after to-day, (Jan. 1,) as follows:

A horse will be boarded, and well taken care of by experienced Ostlers, at the very reduced price of $9 per month, if paid in advance quarterly; if payment be delayed till the end of the quarter, $10,50 will be charged; and if delayed to the end of the year, $12,50 will be the charge, per month—and no variation. Horses boarded by the day at 75 cents.

Mr. J. H. Bunch, having taken an interest in the Stables, will be found in attendance, overlooking the business thereof, and thus giving assurance, that "every horse shall have his" fill, and good *cheer*.

Buggies, Carriages, with good horses, always on hand for hire.

A deduction of one half will be made for the absent days of horses.

Every care will be taken of horses, carriages and harness, but, I will not be responsible for unavoidable accidents. JERE: NIXON.

Jan. 1, 1853. 14—1m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

SELBY & MURRAY,

One Door Above, P. F. PESCUD'S Drug Store,

No 12, Fayetteville Street.

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter Stock of choice Goods, which is large and well selected, bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold at prices which will not fail to suit the purchaser. The Stock consists in part of the following:

Super Black Gro de Rhine Silks, Col'd do.,
French Printed DeLaines and Cashmeres,
French and German Merinoes, Black Bombazine,
do Alapaccas, French Worked Collars,
Gents and Ladies Kid Gloves,
Bonnets and Tafeta Ribbons,
Silk Leghorn and other kinds of Bonnets,
150 Pieces English and American Prints,
Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Cross Barred Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
A great variety of Shawls,
Cloth and Cassimeres and Vestings.
And a general assortment of Goods for Men's wear

September, 1852. 91—

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1852. Noah Long and others, *vs.* Daniel Jones and others. Bill for an injunction.

In this case it appearing that the defendants, Baker Ballew and wife Lucy and Eli Maxwell, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the 'Weekly North Carolina Standard' for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity, for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead and answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing.

Witness, QUINCY F. NEAL, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 18th day of September, 1852.

QUINCY F. NEAL, C. M. E.

Oct. 14, 1852. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 942—w6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1852. Maurice S. Hart, Ex'r. *vs.* Nancy Hart and others. Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants James Hart, Wm. P. Strum, Theo. Hudson and Polly Ann his wife, and Thomas B. Barnett, adm'r of Jno. G. Hart, dec'd., reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the Court-House, in the town of Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed by them and heard exparte.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of the said Court, at office, the first Monday of September, A. D., 1852. JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. *M.* E.

October 6, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 941—6w.

NOTICE.

ON Friday, 25th February next, I shall offer for Sale, at Hilliardston, my residence and Land attached, of which latter there are one hundred and sixteen acres. To those who are acquainted with the premises nothing need be said in the way of commendation, but to such as are ignorant of the charms of the place, I would say come and examine for yourselves. Such articles of furniture as may not have been disposed of previous to day of sale will be sold on that day. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOS. C. ARRINGTON.

Nash co., N. C., Jan. 29, 1853. 22—td.

MONEY LOST.

LOST, by the subscriber, on Friday last, in Raleigh, two *Fifty Dollar Bills* of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The said bills are new, dated the 1st January, 1852, and are believed to be numbers 265 and 266—letter A.

The public are cautioned against taking these bills, as they are my property.

The subscriber will be thankful for any information which will lead to the recovery of his money.

J. E. ALLEN.

Jan. 10, 1853. 16—tf.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6; 6½, 9¾ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

"JUST TO HAND."

FOUR cases Beebes' best Spring Style of HATS. Those wishing the very *best* article had better call at once on

EVANS & COOK,
No. 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 22—

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Smithfield, N. C.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&sw1y.

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina,
FROM 1584 TO 1851.

COMPILED from Original Records, Official Documents and Traditional Sketches, &c., &c, by JOHN H WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Extract from the University Magazine, (May number):

"A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen of North Carolina to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action with a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscenes, refreshing to all which increase our pleasures at home and abroad."

Extract from George Bancroft, Historian of the United States:

"There are many separate pieces of information and valuable documents, which of themselves are worth the price of this work; which can be found no where else."

This work is valuable to members and others as containing the accurate returns of the population of each County, and is for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, N. C., October 4th, 1852. 97—

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B. Brown William s, . D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. — 79

A COLLEGE TO BUILD.

THE Trustees of Normal College will receive Sealed Proposals till 1 o'clock on the 16th of Febuary for the erection of a College building.

The diameter of the building will be 340 feet, average height 28 feet, No. of rooms 25. The building must be constructed of the best bricks, and finished with good materials. Proposals will be received for the brick-work and Carpenter's work separately or together. The workmen will board themselves and find all material. For specifications apply to B. Craven, at the College.

The Board of Trustees will also meet on the same day to locate the buildings and lay off the grounds. The whole Board is requested to attend.

C. H. WILEY, *Ex-officio Secretary*

Of the Board of Trustees.

January 18th, 1853. 19—t16Feb.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of ank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.
THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

January 11, 1853. 16—

Still Better.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

December 14, 1852. 6—

New Stage Line
FROM WELDON TO GASTON.

THE travelling public are informed that a new line of four horse Troy, with Coaches stocked with fine Teams, and provided with skillful and attentive drivers, has been recently put on the route from Weldon to Gaston, running daily in connection with the Raleigh and Gaston, Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington, and R. R. Roads, By this comfortable and agreable line of Stages, passengers leaving Portsmouth, in the morning, reach Weldon in time to take the Stage for Gaston, where they connect with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and arrive at Raleigh the same evening; and passengers leaving Raleigh in the morning, arrive at Sledges or Gaston in time to take the Stage for Weldon, and arrive at Weldon in time to take the cars for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, &c. &c. The Cars for Portsmouth also connect with the Steamboat at Black Water, for Edenton,